

Socialist Nominees of Carbon County Are Winners

ALEXANDER FAIRGRIEVE
Socialist Candidate for State Representative for Carbon County.

Alexander Fairgrieve was born in the county of Haddington, parish of Tremont, Scotland, in 1863. Came to America in 1865 and was raised in Maryland. He worked in the coal mines for ten years in



that district, afterwards moving west and landing in Montana in December, 1887, where he has since resided, and where his life is an open book. Mr. Fairgrieve became identified with organized labor in 1877, when he joined the Knights of Labor, and since that time the name Fairgrieve has been synonymous with the interests of those who toil. In union matters in Montana, he has taken the initiative for several years, and in any important work along this line his advice and assistance is sought. Mr. Fairgrieve has repeatedly been elected to the office of president of the Montana Federation of Labor, the central organization holding in bonds the major individual unions of the state, and the phenomenal growth of this parent organization has been due to the untiring energy of this labor leader. Mr. Fairgrieve is outspoken as to the necessity of the wage earners adopting Socialism, as the only means of attaining their ends. He was again elected president of the Montana Federation of Labor at the annual convention recently held in Hamilton. Before being nominated Mr. Fairgrieve was careful to have it distinctly understood that he was a Socialist and believed that the principles of this political party would sooner or later necessarily be adopted as the party of the working class. He has been giving the labor situation keen study of late years and is now fostering a system of organization along union lines perfected similar to the government. He favors one national organization of labor, with a national head re-

sembling the national government, with subordinate state and county or district jurisdiction. His annual report to the convention of the State Federation of Labor was one of the most able yet submitted by any head of a labor organization. In it, he particularly recommends class-conscious political action by the wage earners. Mr. Fairgrieve worked in the mines owned by Henry G. Davis, democratic vice presidential nominee in Mineral county, Maryland, but does not give Mr. Davis as much credit as a friend of the worker as some of the democratic papers do. Mr. Fairgrieve is especially popular in Carbon county among the farmers and wage earners and his election is assured.

Vote for Alexander Fairgrieve for State Representative.

BERN RYDBERG

Socialist Candidate for Public Administrator of Carbon County.

Bern Rydberg, Socialist candidate for public administrator, was born in Sweden and emigrated to this country some fifteen years ago, very soon after adopting himself to republican principles. Mr. Rydberg is a jeweler, and about ten years ago settled in Montana, soon later located in Red Lodge and engaged in the jewelry business. By constant application to business, honesty and perseverance he has gained the confidence of the business public in the vicinity of Red Lodge. But notwithstanding his success under the competitive system, he is of the opinion that there is a better



system than the present one, in which brothers are required to scheme, connive and watch each other like hawks in order to eke out an existence. He is opposed to it all the more when he is cognizant that there is more than enough produced for every man, woman and child in the United States if properly and equitably distributed. Abhors a system which makes millionaires and pau-

pers in a short period, and during his connection with the republican party Mr. Rydberg always exercised his utmost to bring around a cure for the existing economic evils. Mr. Rydberg pledges that if he is elected to the office for which he is a candidate, the people's confidence will not be abused.

Vote for Bern Rydberg for Public Administrator of Carbon county.

THOMAS NORTHY

Socialist Candidate for County Treasurer.

Mr. Northy ranks among the sturdy sons of Norseland, who



have become identified with the industrial life of Montana. He is a successful farmer and stock grower of Carbon county, and one of its most honored citizens. Mr. Northy was born in Vermeland, Sweden, Jan. 27th, 1865, and was left an orphan at the early age of thirteen. At sixteen he graduated with honor in the common schools of his native land. In the spring of 1881 he moved to America, and for two years was employed in the iron mines in the state of New York. In April, 1883, he moved to Montana and found employment with the Northern Pacific Railway company in the construction department. Quitting the railroad business later, he moved to Chesnut and for eighteen months assisted in opening up the coal mines there and later at Timberline. Going to Virginia City he embarked in the mining business, but soon afterwards turned his attention to ranching and moved to Carbon county, engaging in the raising of cattle and general agricultural business. Mr. Northy has under effective irrigation one of the finest ranches in the county. He is essentially progressive in his methods and is recognized as one of the enterprising farmers and stock growers in Carbon county. Mr. Northy takes

deep interest in educational affairs, and upon the forming of the Northy school district he was chosen chairman of the board of trustees, which position he still retains. He is president of the Rock Creek Valley Farmers' union, and holds the same office in the co-operative movement recently organized in Carbon county. He was formerly a republican, but did not leave that political party a "sore head," as he never was known to seek for political office. For several years he has been studying the social problem of our land, and has become convinced of the needs of Socialism. Mr. Northy has the confidence of the people of Carbon county, due to his sterling honesty and integrity and deserves the support of all, irrespective of party affiliation.

Vote for Thomas Northy for treasurer of Carbon county.

GUY D. MOORE.

Socialist Candidate for Assessor of Carbon County.

Mr. Moore was born in Freemont, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1872. Emigrated to Nebraska August 4th, 1887. On May 22, 1896, Mr. Moore left Nebraska for the west and



pitched tent in Columbus, Mont., early in June of the same year, and has been a resident of Carbon county ever since. Mr. Moore, who is now residing at Roberts, has been engaged in the business of ranching and stock raising ever since coming to Montana. He is also a member of the Farmers' Union of Carbon county.

Vote for Guy D. Moore for County Assessor.

GEORGE W. BURKE

Socialist Candidate for County Attorney of Carbon County.

Mr. Burke was born in Michigan in the year 1864, and spent the early part of his life upon a farm in that state. In the spring of 1898 Mr. Burke moved west

and settled at Red Lodge, Mont., where he has since resided. He is a man of unassuming disposition, unapproachable character, upright and honest in all his dealings, an able lawyer, and well qualified to fill the position to which he aspires. In voting for



George Burke for county attorney the citizens of Carbon county can feel assured in having participated in helping to place into office a sober, honest public official.

Vote for George W. Burke for County Attorney.

BENJAMIN F. WOMSLEY

Socialist Candidate for Clerk and Recorder of Carbon County.

Mr. Womsley was born in Maryland in 1872, and was educated in the schools of his native state. After leaving school Mr. Womsley worked as a miner in the coal mines in Maryland, and about twelve years ago emigrated to Montana, and engaged in the farming business. In this he has been successful. He is a member of the Farmers' Union and is a staunch Socialist. Mr. Womsley, who enjoys the confidence of all who know him, is especially quali-



fied for the office of clerk and recorder of Carbon county.

Vote for Ben Womsley for Clerk and Recorder of Carbon county.

JOHN L. MARYOTT

Socialist Candidate for Senator From Carbon County.

Mr. Maryott comes from a family whose historical record is immediately connected with the up-building of our country. His ancestors landed at Boston from the ship Lion in 1629. His great-grandfather, Gideon Lyman, was in a Vermont regiment during the Revolutionary war. Grandfather Wm. Maryott fought in the war of 1812. Mr. John L. Maryott, present Socialist nominee for state senator from Carbon county, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., Dec. 14, 1863, and was educated in the common schools at that place; afterwards moved to Nebraska in 1881, and took up a business course in the Freemont Normal Business College, where, in addition to a thorough commercial training, he mastered the German language. Wishing to apply the benefit of his early training, he secured a position as store



clerk and was afterwards employed as bookkeeper in a Nebraska bank. Becoming afflicted with the mining fever, he moved to Ward, Colo., where for two years he worked in quartz mines and mills. In 1886 Mr. Maryott moved to Red Lodge and engaged in his present vocation as a rancher, settling three miles north of Red Lodge. He became a Socialist by constant study of the economic question and renounced his fealty to the republican party over one year ago. Mr. Maryott was one of the first to agitate the organizing of the farmers of Carbon county into the American Labor Union, and since its organization has been one of its most active members. Mr. Maryott is a great student of the present industrial condition and one of the most ardent supporters of the Socialist movement in Carbon county.

Vote for John Maryott for State Senator for Carbon county.

Labor's Unavailing
Political Experiment

From the Official Journal of Painters and Decorators.

Whether Theodore Roosevelt or Alton B. Parker be elected president of these United States, whether a republican or democratic majority controls congress for the next four years, labor can expect nothing but a continuance of the ever increasing neglect and contempt which it has experienced in the past.

There was a time when the democratic party believed with Jefferson, that the safety and progress of the republic depended upon the prosperity and happiness of the common people; that when their welfare was assured the prosperity of merchant, manufacturer and professional man must necessarily follow.

Lincoln, once the idol of the republican party, placed men above money. In his message to congress in 1864, he said: "To secure to each laborer the whole product of his toil, as nearly as possible, is an object worthy of any government."

Democrats still praise the name of Jefferson, but they have forgotten his principles.

The teachings of Abraham Lincoln would appear as much out of place in the republican platform as the rail splitter would be among the presidents of the corporations which control the republican party.

In former days the platforms of both great parties contained definite statements of their attitude toward labor, of the measures they were prepared to advocate and the laws they would enact if successful. Among these promised reforms were the enforcement of the eight hour day and the abolition of government by injunction.

Each successive platform has promised less, each successive congress performed less in labor's interest. This process can proceed no further unless labor's interests be entirely ignored, and the great parties candidly admit that they legislate for capital alone.

The brevity of the perfunctory platitudes that grace the present platforms measures accurately the amount of consideration labor can

expect from either party, and proves that there is as little to choose between them as there is to expect from them.

The builders of the platforms endeavored to make them satisfactory to wealth and special privilege, to Wall street and the business interests. How well they have succeeded may be judged from the following few excerpts:

"We have arranged the program for both parties, and are willing that the voters should exercise their choice of men."—James Buel, secretary National Bankers' association.

"The platforms of the two parties are identical. Both are equally satisfactory to the business interests of the country. The election is merely a question of persons."—Vice Presidential Candidate Davis.

"If it is to be said that these planks mean nothing and distinctly say nothing, it is also true that they are both alike—both of them so much alike that it is impossible to say which is the most alike. It is a simple fact that the two great parties are perfectly agreed."—D. M. Parry, president of National Association of Manufacturers.

Previous to the last congress the lower house always gave a respectful hearing to labor measures, but the committee in charge of the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills, as Mr. Parry fitly expressed it, kicked them out with contempt, notwithstanding the active work of the American Federation of Labor and the able arguments of its officers.

The attitude toward labor of the leaders, appointees and candidates of both parties in their capacities of private citizens is a sure index of the course they will follow as public officials. High in the councils of the republican party we find:

Judge Taft, whose verdicts awarding damages for losses caused by boycotts were the first of that kind in this country, and the precedent quoted in all similar cases since.

Paul Morton, recently appointed secretary of the navy by President Roosevelt. Mr. Morton was an official of the C. B. & Q. railway during its war on unionism, a director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, an anti-union, starvation wage paying corporation which has continuously violated United States law by wholesale importa-

Comrade Ben Hanford
Logical and Convincing

The masses of the people have been trained to the habit of attending old party political meetings for the purpose of entertaining themselves as they would at a theater, in enjoying campaign jokes, and delighting in charming brass band music. On the other hand Socialist meetings are attended with a purpose of learning something about the economic conditions that confront the people. On Oct. 22 Comrade Hanford, Socialist vice presidential nominee, spoke at the Auditorium in Helena, and held a crowded house for one hour and a half in rapt attention, in explaining the economic ills and the way out of it by the introduction of Socialism. Comrade Hanford, who does not waste much time in flights of oratory, is a ready talker and sound reasoner. His reference to the small citizens' alliance, which is blindly used by the money power to combat organized labor, and their ultimate extinction by the forces that are now so using them, is a matter of a short time, owing to the workings of the present competitive system, and the concentration of industry. He made reference to the proposed Rockefeller retail grocery, which forbodes commercial death to the small business man. Speaking of the old party spell-binder, who denounces government ownership as declared for by Socialists, he said they were not consistent in their appeals for votes to elect them to government jobs. Comrade Hanford drew attention to the number of women and girls who were at work in the mills, while their husbands and fathers walked the streets in idleness, as a result of production for profit. His explanations of the fundamental principles of Socialism were simple and clear, interspersed with original and appropriate sallies that were much to the point. Comrade Hanford spent some time in demonstrating to the union men the inefficiency of pure and simple trades unionism as a means of emancipating the wage slave, caring for the unemployed, and the